

## EGGS DURING WINTER

SUPPLY OF GREEN FOOD IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Clover Hay or Alfalfa, Cut into Short Lengths, Are Excellent—Hens Are Also Fond of Sprouted Oats and Vegetables.

In order to get a good supply of eggs in the winter, conditions for the hens must be made as nearly like summer as possible.

To do this, one thing absolutely necessary is plenty of green food, for the hens to eat. There are various ways of supplying this.

If there is a field of winter wheat, rye or alfalfa, where they can help themselves, the green-food problem is solved, when there is no snow on the ground and the weather is warm enough so that the hens can be out.

During the cold and stormy weather when they are shut up in the houses,



Oats Sprouted in the Cellar.

clover-hay or alfalfa, cut into short lengths, is a good green food. The hens will eat them dry, but relish them much better if steamed. To steam, cut into short pieces and pack in a tub or bucket, pour as much boiling water over them as they will absorb, and cover tightly for thirty minutes before feeding. It may be fed either by itself or mixed with a mash.

Sprouted oats are a good green food. To prepare them, soak the oats in warm water for 24 hours, then spread in shallow boxes and keep in a warm place. Keep them moist by sprinkling with warm water and they will soon begin to sprout.

When the sprouts are about two inches long, cut the oats out in chunks and feed to the hens. They will eat both the sprouts and the oats and are very fond of them.

Another way of furnishing green food is to feed vegetables. Turnips, beets and mangels should be cut in halves and fed raw.

Cabbage heads should be hung up where the hens can pick them. Giving the hens regularly any one of these green foods will make a noticeable gain in the production of eggs.

## FALSE ECONOMY IN FEEDING

Big Mistake Made in Cutting Down Amount of Grain Fed to Fattening Animals During Winter.

Farmers and feeders make a great mistake when they cut down on the amount of grain food that they feed their fattening animals during the winter. There may be some animals on the farm which can be carried along through the winter on moderate rations, but fattening stock and dairy cows do not belong to that class.

The farm teams that are not being worked do not require a full ration of grain food during the winter but it is costly economy to "rough" them during the winter on short rations. The horse that is allowed to run down in flesh condition during the winter cannot do as efficient service during the spring's work as he could if he were fed well during the winter. No man ever made money feeding live stock just enough to keep them alive.

In feeding fattening stock and dairy cows, gain and profit come in proportion to the amount of food the animals put to good use. The fattening animals and dairy cows should have no setbacks; and the best feeders are the ones who know when to feed high-priced grains and are not afraid to feed full rations.

## Care of Dry Cows.

Dry cows, coming fresh in the spring, need just as good feed and care as if in full milk, but the food need not consist of much grain. Mixed hay, fodder and straw, with two to four quarts of wheat bran, given to each daily, will keep them in thrifty condition.

## Caring for Stock.

Convenience and economy in feeding will least expose the farmer to inclement weather in caring for his stock.

## The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

## Royal Baking Powder

has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

## Results of The Insurance Suspension.

The people of Kentucky have so long regarded fire insurance as a matter of course that it is difficult for them to understand what the absence of it will mean to the state and its business. Fire insurance is closely interwoven with the business fabric, being the basis of the commercial credit, and suspension of the insurance companies because of the enactment of the Glenn-Greene law will have serious and far-reaching effects. There was a similar suspension in Missouri last year because of the enactment of onerous laws, the companies remaining out until the objectionable features were nullified by the action of the state officials, on the insistence of the business interests. The principal effects of the suspension there are summarized as follows:

Restriction of commercial credits by wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers.

Holding up building loans, mortgages and other investments dependent upon the protection of fire insurance for their security.

Inability to secure loans from banks on bills of lading and warehouse receipts because they could not be accompanied by the usual fire insurance certificates.

Removal from the state and diversion of shipments of grain, cotton, whisky, tobacco and warehouse goods requiring insurance protection.

Cessation of building activities, throwing thousands of workmen out of employment, with similar effects upon workmen in building material and allied lines.

Fire insurance agents deprived of their commissions and livelihood.

Heavy losses sustained by property owners whose buildings and goods were destroyed by fire without insurance protection.

State given a bad name throughout the country as hostile to business interests.

Because of this and other results of the insurance shortage, the business interests of the state finally forced action by the state authorities, which resulted in a compromise under which the insurance companies were able to resume business with safety.—Exchange.

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## Meacham Massage.

Since retiring from the mayoralty of Hopkinsville, Editor Chas. M. Meacham is giving his whole attention, when not employed with after dinner oratory, to his newspaper, The Kentuckian, and the effect of the Meacham massage is clearly visible. Editor Meacham pushes a pungent pencil.—Trenton Progress.

## Forest Notes.

The Canadian forestry association, which recently met in Ottawa, has selected Halifax, Nova Scotia, for its next annual meeting place.

The stringent requirement of the forest service that all sheep be dipped before entering the national forests has practically eradicated scabies on those areas.

The lumbermen of Maine in 1900 originated in this country the use of mountain lookout towers with telephone connection for the prompt location and suppression of forest fires.

A California firm is selling eucalyptus charcoal at \$24 a ton, as against \$20 a ton for oak charcoal. Since most of the California-grown eucalyptus do not make good lumber, uses for other products of the tree are being sought.

Fifteen small sawmills are cutting timber from the Powell national forest in southern Utah, more than 100 miles from the nearest railroad. They are run by settlers during time that can be spared from the crops, and supply local needs since there is no opportunity to ship timber in or out.

## The April Strand Magazine.

The Strand Magazine for April contains many articles of unusual interest, as well as the usual amount of gripping fiction. Humor is the keynote of the April Strand. The first article is one on "The Humors of Winter Sports," entertainingly written by Eustace White and Fleming Williams; while Joseph Heigh-ton writes of "Women as Wits," giving many notable examples that ranks with man's best wit. An article that will interest every reader is one entitled "Postage Stamp Romances," by D. B. Armstrong. Other articles include one on "Nullus: The New Call at Royal Auction Bridge," by Florence Irwin; "Living Chess," by Mrs. Herbert Vivian; and "Reminiscences," by Morley Roberts.

## Insure Your Appendix.

London, March 25.—A group of Lloyd's underwriters some months ago fixed a premium of \$250 for policies on insurance against appendicitis covering all claims for expenses up to \$500. There have been so many claims that it has been found impossible to continue these terms. A new syndicate has been formed, however, and the premium has been raised to \$5.00.

## Paducah Won.

Paducah won its case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its complaint that Cairo was favored over it in rate making.

## Train Robbers Arrested.

Two men under arrest at Atlanta have been identified as the men who robbed the Q. & C. at Birmingham and got \$40,000.

## JUST A MINUTE

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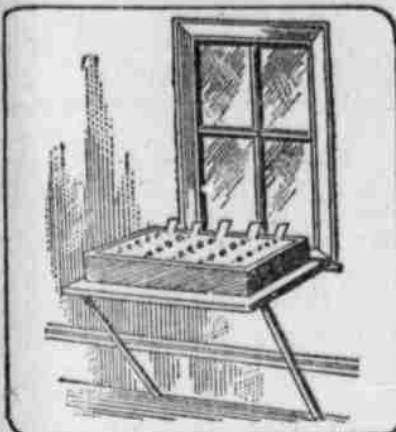
R. L. CAYCE.

## MAKING COLD FRAMES

Device Consists of Framework or Bottomless Box.

No Secret or Difficulty in Establishing Successful Hotbed on the Farm—Ample Supply of Manure is Necessary.

It is not too early to consider the making of cold frames and hotbeds. I have seen pansies in blossom in New York state in midwinter when the bed was protected with a cold frame. This cold frame simply consists of a framework or bottomless box covered with glass. This glass-covered cold frame is placed over the bed desiring to be protected and manure or leaves or earth is placed around the outside of the base to keep the cold wind from

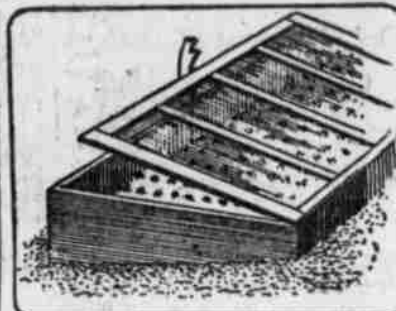


Window Seed Box.

entering next to the ground. An inexperienced person would be surprised at the warmth and growth of hardy plants inside of such a cold frame during the winter months, says a writer in Green's Fruit Grower.

The hotbed is more often constructed on the farm than the cold frame. When living on the farm I was deeply interested in the hotbed. It was a pleasure to see the seeds sprout and grow vigorously when everything outside was seemingly cold and dead.

There is no secret or difficulty in establishing a successful hotbed on the farm. All that is needed is an ample supply of fresh horse manure, which can be stacked to a depth of two or three feet after having been thoroughly trodden down. On top of this a bot-



Cold Frame.

tomless box is placed and on top of this box or frame are placed the sash and glass. All should be close fitted to prevent the entrance of cold air and frost.

The surface of the manure is covered with good rich garden soil to the depth of four or five inches. The manure will begin to heat within a week after the bed is completed. The seed should not be sown for several days after the bed is finished. If very cold weather ensues after plants have come up it may be necessary to cover the glass on very cold nights with blankets or matting. It may be necessary to shade the plants on the brightest sunniest days at midday when the air in the hotbed may become too hot. Do not give the bed too much water, which is worse than too little. Plants usually started in the farmer's hotbed are lettuce, radish, tomato, cucumber, melon, eggplant and cabbage.

## FEEDING MEAT TO POULTRY

Green Bone Freshly Cut Just Before Feeding is Quite Beneficial—Judgment Must Be Used.

Meat in some form must be fed to poultry. They must have animal matter. Fowls running on free ranges where insects are plentiful obtain a sufficient supply of animal matter, but those kept in closer quarters must be given this food in another form. Finely chopped fresh meat is an excellent bone and muscle builder for the young stock, but should not be fed more often than two or three times a week. Green bone freshly cut just before feeding, is equally as beneficial, but also be fed with judgment as to how much and how often. Meat foods assist feather, bone, muscle and comb development, consequently too much is apt to cause too much forcing along these lines.

## Rusty Mold Boards.

Rusty mold boards and cultivator shovels are an awful nuisance, and it requires hours of hard horse and man work to clean them. A very little hot paraffine brushed over them when put away keeps the iron as bright as we wish and the minute we start all goes well. Paraffine costs less than the cuss words the hired man has to use to get the rust off.

## Early Celery.

Early celery is a profitable crop where it can be grown successfully. The grower should be very careful to buy the best seed of an unimproved strain or variety. A constant supply of moisture during the growing period and growth in the field is highly essential to success.

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